(XLIXth Year.) THE (No. 2442.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1793.

TRIPOLI, *(Barbary) June 4.*

Discourse of citizen Guys, conful-general and chargé des affairs of the French Republic, to the Pacha.

THE French nation, conftituted a republic, has fent me to teftify to you their friendfhip and good wifhes; their intention is to maintain, fcrupuloufly, their ancient treaties which exift between the republic and your regency; they have charged me to aflure your excellency of their fincere defire to perpetuate this harmony; they will contribute towards it, by every means in their power, in the perfuafion, that the Frenchmen, whom their intereft fhall call to your ftate, will experience, on your part, every protection, and that they will be treated as ancient and faithful friends, as members of a ftate whofe anger has ever been fatal to their enemies.

Anfwer of the Pacha.

I fee, with pleafure, in my country, the French, my moft ancient and moft faithful friends. I receive with fenfibility, the teftimonies of the friendly difpofitions of the republic, and I will never be wanting to co-operate therewith, in procuring for Frenchmen, all the fuccour of which they have need, and all the conveniences which may tend to make their commerce profper. The conful, whom fhe has fent to refide here, may aflure her of my conftant good wifhes, to which I am predifpofed by the reputation, the regard due to a nation, to whom I have fo long been united in the ftricteft bond of friendfhip, and for the activity of a commerce on which depends the happinefs and profperity of my fubjects. I will not, I ought not to conceal from the Frenchmen aflembled here at prefent, the extreme fatisfaction which I have always had in the fervices of conful Pellegrin, and I take, with pleafure, the opportunity thus publicly to render juftice to his zeal for the honour and intereft of his nation. The efteem with which fuch fentiments have infpired me, has determined me, in many well known circumftances, not to confine myfelf ftrictly within the bonds of treaty. At the time of the inauguration of the flag of the republic, I have ceded to his urgent inftances, and to the ardent defires which he teftified to me, to cauſe to be rendered to it remarkable honours, and have ordered it to be faluted with twenty-one cannon, an honour which I have refufed to all others, particularly Spain, &c. &c.

VIENNA, *July 18.*

The republic of Venice has given cauſe for great diſcontent to the belligerent powers, by acknowledging the French republic, and accepting their envoy; the count de Bruenes, our ambaſſador, and the miniſter of Spain are returned here from Venice; almoſt all the foreign miniſters have left the city; we are impatient to know in what manner the republic will extricate herſelf from that embarraſſment.

BRUSSELS, *July 28.*

The board eſtabliſhed by the proviſional adminiſtration of the conquered country, has made the following proclamation:

1. The authorities, however conſtituted ſince the revolution of 1789, are abolifhed; in conſequence, the magiſtrates of the conquered cities, towns or villages, are eſtabliſhed, ſuch as they were before the revolution; underſtanding, however, that the individuals who then compoſed the magiſtracy, cannot re-enter on their office, except, after having been ſpecially admitted by the board; and as it will be impoſſible immediately to know their conduct ſince the revolution, there ſhall be named proviſional magiſtrates, without prejudice to the rights of the reſpective noblemen, and in concert with them, as far as it is poſſible, until they can judge how far they may proceed, in re-eſtabliſhing the aforeſaid individuals. The lords and their officers will therefore, as ſoon as poſſible, preſent a liſt of thoſe perſons of whom the magiſtracies, courts of juſtice, or police, in their manners, may be compoſed proviſionally.

2. The laws relative to the general police, and of proprietaries, are re-eſtabliſhed as they exiſted at the commencement of 1789.

3. The appeals are re-eſtabliſhed, except the judgements in the laſt reſort, which ſhall remain ſuſpended as long as the act of juriſdiction is in the power of the French.

4. The taxes are re-eſtabliſhed, as the commencement of 1789.

5. The legal courſe of aſſignats is abolifhed; they are to be eſteemed hereafter as merchandiſe.

6. The courſe of French money proviſionally tolerated.

7. The religious, eccleſiaſtical, and political bodies, hoſpitals and other public eſtabliſhments, ſuppreſſed ſince the [illegible] who may deſire to be re-eſtabliſhed, may preſent themſelves to the board for that purpoſe.

8. The confiſcated property of the French emigrants ſhall be reſtored, as ſoon as they legitimate their claims.

9. The emigrants at preſent in the conquered country, may remain, by applying to the board, to grant them expreſs permiſſion.

Done at Conde, July 20, 1793.

PARIS, *Auguſt 19.*

A letter communicated by the adminiſtrators of Liege, come to Paris, to the municipality of Paris, dated Saumur, Auguſt 13, ſays, "M. Cholet is taken by the army of Niort, and 2000 rebels are made priſoners."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

SUNDAY, *Auguſt 18.*

Barrere gave news from Lyons. The firſt battle was fought on the 18th, at the village of Calvire.—The troops of the republic moſt poſſeſſion of that poſt. On the 20th, general Kellerman ſent a proclamation to the inhabitants of Lyons, inviting them to abjure their error, and to unite themſelves with the patriots, by taking their oath; the anſwer was a cannonade—the following days, till the 15th, were ſpent in firing only muſketry. The patriots of Lyons have come out and are now fighting againſt the town. It is known the place contains a number of ſtrangers, emigrants, and refractory prieſts; nevertheleſs, the feaſt of the 10th of Auguſt was kept there, and the emblems of the republic are as yet to be ſeen; but 200 guns are mounted, 30,000 men are under arms, and batteries are erected on the ſide of the river Saon.

Letter from the camp of Saint Imbert, near Sourbrück, Auguſt 13.

"We have juſt been obliged to abandon the poſt of Limbach and Neukirchen. The enemy attacked us with ſuperior forces: We cannot ſufficiently praiſe the 1ſt battalion of the 44th regiment, which, though abandoned by Felix (one of its chiefs) rallied by the voice of Lombart; they defended themſelves with bravery, and effected their retreat with ſo much order, that they gave time to our troops, who occupied Limbach, to carry off their baggage, and retire to Saint Imbert. I cannot eſtimate our loſs as yet; I only know the battalion of Haut Saon is come in without cannon and has loſt much."

AUGUST 19.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant-general Dubouquet, to the commander in chief of the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, dated St. John, Pied de Port, Auguſt 7, 1793.

"I haſte to inform you, that the diſpoſition of attack which I had made, and of which I had the honour to inform you yeſterday, has been crowned with complete ſucceſs. In every place that we could come up with the enemy, they were obliged to give way to the zeal and courage of the troops of the republic, and the activity and intelligence of the officers who commanded them. My real intention was to drive the Spaniards out of the Aldudes, and to diſarm its inhabitants, whom refractory prieſts had inſpired with their fanaticiſm, and cauſed them to commit cruelties on our fellow citizens in the neighbourhood. To this end I gave orders to brigadier-general Halin to march with the grenadiers and chaſſeurs of the detachments of the different battalions of volunteers. The repreſentative Ferrand wiſhed to march himſelf, to contribute by his preſence towards animating the courage and patience of the ſoldiers in an enterpriſe of ſuch importance.

"I have juſt learnt that complete ſucceſs attended us; that the poſts and intrenchments of the enemy were forced, the camps either deſtroyed or burnt, and that our troops penetrated into the Aldudes, and took twenty priſoners, amongſt whom is a prieſt, who is not yet known. The Spaniards loſt a number of ſoldiers, whilſt we have not to regret the loſs of any, having only a drummer ſlightly wounded.

"To inſure a certainty of the ſucceſs of this attack, I gave orders to a ſtrong detachment to march and ſhew themſelves from the heights of Ipegny, from whence they fired on the Spaniards. I ordered another column to advance to Luſtide. By the route of Armegny, to make a diverſion, and drive the enemy from the heights of the mountain before that village. Captain Lambercy of the chaſſeurs of the 3d battalion of Baſs-Pyrenees, who commanded the out-poſts of the camp of Cruchemandy, deſtined for this expedition, made ſuch movements as reflect the higheſt credit on him; he attacked the enemy with ſuch vigour that he forced them to abandon a ſtrong poſt which they occupied, and took twelve privates and the captain who commanded the poſt. Driven from their firſt intrenchment, they rallied behind a ſecond, erected at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile from the other; but he purſued them and obliged them to abandon it immediately. Our loſs is a lieutenant and three men killed. We took a quantity of ſheep and oxen, ſeveral mules, a horſe belonging to the commanding officer, and other trifling effects.

"During this time I diſpatched a column, under command of general Dupart, to penetrate to Juſix, in order to draw the attention of the enemy from the parts I attacked. This column marched the whole night, and underwent great fatigue, having many difficult places to paſs through. In their route they took eight priſoners, killed three men, and wounded one. I have marched againſt the caſtle of Pignon and Alſkobiſcar, in order to make a diverſion; but the enemy remain in their intrenchments, without any movement to counteract me. By our different movements I have gained a knowledge of the country, and can prevent the enemy from ſuccouring their poſts when we ſhall again attack them.

(Signed) DUBOUQUET."

AUGUST 20.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, ſaid, Citizens, you have charged your committee to give you a mode of executing the decree, which orders every French citizen to be ready for combat.

The committee propoſes, as the firſt meaſure which appears the moſt proper to regulate the general movement of the troops, that there be pointed out ſeventeen central places, to aſſemble the citizens of the different departments; from whence they can ſally forth, in good order, to places threatened by the enemy.

The committee has alſo thought proper, that you ſhould require the induſtry and arts of the men, and even call upon that ſex who owe ſo much to the revolution, ſince they owe their liberty to the divorce (the women), that portion ſo intereſting to ſociety. From this day to the 10th of September next, every thing muſt be raiſed, and nothing left unturned. The art, courage, and even ſentiments of the people muſt unite in the defence of the republic; thus combined, we ſhall render ourſelves juſtice, in ſpite of our numerous, but cowardly enemies.

To-morrow the committee will lay before you the meaſures neceſſary for this great plan; ſuch as an addreſs to the citizens of the republic, diſpatch of commiſſioners taken from the convention, &c.

Citizens, the recruiting of 91,000 men, ordered by the conſtituent aſſembly of 1791, ſaved France in 1792. It was with the help of theſe brave men that we eſtabliſhed the foundation of the republic. To-day there muſt be a general exertion to continue its ſupport—it is enough to ſay that it ſhall take place—and your enemies are annihilated.

DUBLIN, *Auguſt 3.*

A diviſion it is ſaid, prevails in the Iriſh cabinet. Some members of adminiſtration, poſſeſſed of conſiderable landed property, have manifeſted diſpoſitions which go ſo far as to have the government more Iriſh than it has been ſince the revolution. The principal miniſter of finance, is reported to be among the number, who wiſh to reſcue their country from the domination of an Engliſh junto.

Theſe unfortunate people, the defenders, act evidently at random, without object or motive. This being the caſe, it is incumbent on ſuch perſons as may be ſent to act againſt them, to be cautious and moderate, to ſtrive rather to reclaim than to puniſh them. We recollect that lord Cathcarton, at the head of a ſtrong force, ſucceeded in reſtoring order, by a few friendly words in the ſouth of Ireland: twelve thouſand men were by this magnanimity ſent to follow their buſineſs, and ſaved to ſociety and their families, whom he might have given to military execution. This example is worthy the attention of magiſtrates, who may think to be raſh, is to be active. More blood has already been ſhed in theſe ſhabby commotions, by the army and executioners, than was ſhed to bring about the firſt French revolution.

A more affecting picture of human miſery was never exhibited, than that which was drawn by Mr. Claud Beresford, ſome days ſince in the houſe of commons. Mr. Beresford went himſelf through the *liberty*, in order to aſcertain whether the alleged diſtreſſes of the manufacturers were real—and he confeſſed that he found it dreadfully verified. He ſtated, that in ſome ſtreets there were upwards of ſeventy families in the laſt ſtage of diſeaſe, ariſing from famine! and that ſeveral thouſands of thoſe unhappy people were kept alive with the bread of charity! Yet have we not heard of any body of men in the higher, middle, or lower ranks of life, who have been moved by this unexampled wretchedneſs of their countrymen and fellow creatures, to reſolve on ſtarving only the manufactures of their country. Where is ſaid is fled that ſpirit which ſome years ſince ſtepped forward and gave ſuch efficient relief to the induſtrious artiſan in times of ſimilar diſtreſs, by confining the general conſumption of vegetables to the native manufactures? Is humanity, as well as patriotiſm, extinct? and ſhall there be found no men ready to ſacrifice a little of private intereſt, as there certainly are many of public ſpirit?

NEW-YORK, *October* 31.

INSURRECTION AT GUADALOUPE.

Captain Odell arrived at Salem last week from Guadaloupe. While he was there, the negroes on the plantations rose and embodied, and on the 15th August, marched against the town of St. Anne's; but the inhabitants went out and attacked them, beat them off, and killed a number. It was said that about 300 had been destroyed at different times; among the number taken prisoners, was a priest, who in the market place, had his brains blown out by four boys, with each a loaded pistol, after which one of them cut off his head with a hanger. Several of the more active negroes had been taken riding from place to place, calling upon the slaves, where they went, to rise, for now was their time. Such were treated with no mercy; but when brought to town the inhabitants fell upon them with their broad swords and cut them to pieces, leaving their mangled carcases for the dogs. The inhabitants of the plantations were fleeing in consternation to the towns for safety.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 19.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we can now inform the public, from careful inquiry and actual observation, that the mortality in this city has suddenly and surprisingly abated since the rain on Tuesday last, and the consequent cold northern winds, and frosts.—Not more than eight or ten are now reckoned dangerously ill at the hospital; the burials in the city visibly decrease; and though those in the latter stages of the disorder cannot be much benefited by the salutary change in the atmosphere; yet still it may be reasonably said, that very little is to be apprehended at present, from the malignant fever, by those in health, who live temperately, and observe a prudent caution in their intercourse with their sick.

A London paper states, that on the 21st of July, the combined English and Spanish fleets, consisting of 78 sail of the line, were then lying before Toulon.

Accounts from France to August 23, mention some considerable successes of the armies of the north over portions of the combined armies. On the 19th, the French made an attack on the village of Blanton, and entirely defeated the enemy, putting two companies of emigrant troops to the sword, who wore the Orange uniform. On the same day, the French attacked the village of Lincelle, and took possession of a redoubt. The enemy, having sustained great loss, evacuated both villages on the same day, leaving behind them their ammunition and baggage waggons. The allied army lost more than one thousand killed, and 40 waggon loads of wounded were seen to go off.

By a decree of the convention, passed August 15, bread, biscuit, all kinds of flesh, fruit, cider, wine, brandy, vinegar, oil, salt, honey, sugar, soap, lard, coal, unwrought iron, paper, linen, stuffs and millinery (silks excepted) are forbidden to be exported from the territories of the republic.

On the 24th the convention decreed, that the livre shall be divided into ten equal parts, called dimes, the dimes into ten parts, named cents, so that a livre shall contain one hundred cents; and that in future all French money should be estimated by livres, and decimal fractions of livres.

On the 14th of August the combined armies had advanced as far as Maubeuge, on their way towards Lisle, but were attacked by the French army; and after a severe action, were obliged to retreat to their former post, near Valenciennes. The insurgents were in considerable force; but on the 10th of August were defeated at Vendee, with the loss of 7000 men, and a quantity of cannon.

A great many American vessels are detained in the ports of France, in consequence of an embargo, laid by order of the convention.

Governor Galbaud, who lately fled from New-York, has been seized and imprisoned at Fort St. John's in Canada, till the governor's pleasure be known concerning him. On the 25th of September lord Dorchester arrived at Quebec from England.

Captain Martin, of the ship Providence, arrived at New-York, from Leith, in lat. 40, was boarded by the British frigate Boston, on the 7th inst. on a cruise, steering to the southward and eastward; and on the 11th he was boarded by the French republic's ship Concorde, to the eastward of Montauk point; the French fleet were then in company; after which they continued their course in the track of the Boston frigate.

Letters from Spain to August 18, say, that the expedition of the Spanish and English fleets to the Mediterranean, and Toulon, was completely broken up. A raging malignant fever had prevailed in the Spanish vessels; in consequence of which they returned to Cadiz; and without their co-operation the English did not choose to act. The English had predicted the most complete success from this expedition, forgetting the old adage, "that man proposes, and God disposes."—Our readers may depend that the affairs of France are in a prosperous situation.

Oct. 22. The countenances of our fellow citizens this day appear more cheerful than usual, as health seems at last to have taken place of sickness and distress.

BALTIMORE, *October* 29.

It is reported, says a Charleston paper of the 15th instant, that the French national convention have appointed general Galband to the chief command of the island of St. Domingo, and recalled Polverel and Santhonax, their commissioners, from that island.

Copy of a letter from the commissioners of the United States, at Fort Erie.

"Fort Erie, August 23, 1793.

"We are on our return home from the mouth of Detroit river, where we have been four weeks, waiting for the Indians to close their private councils at the rapids of the Miamis, that we might all remove to Sandusky and open the treaty. But, after sending repeated deputations to us to obtain answers to particular questions, they finally determined not to treat at all.—This final answer we received on the 16th instant, when we immediately began to embark to re-cross Lake Erie.

"Although we did not effect peace, yet we hope that good may hereafter arise from the mission. The tranquility of the country northwest of the Ohio, during the supposed continuance of the treaty, evinced your care of our safety; and we could not leave this quarter without returning you our unfeigned thanks. We are, Sir, with due respect, your most obedient humble servants,

"(Signed)

"B. LINCOLN, } *Commissioners*
"BEVERLY RANDOLPH, } *of the United*
"TIMOTHY PICKERING, } *States.*

"Major-general Anthony Wayne,
Fort Washington."

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 31.

Henry Hollingsworth, Richard Bond, William Ward and Patrick Ewing, Esquires, are elected delegates, to represent Cecil county, in the ensuing general assembly.

Benoni Swearingen, Matthew Van Lear, Robert Hughes and William Clarke, Esquires, are elected for Washington county.

Theatre.

On account of the bad weather, the DESERTER, and the FARMER, for the benefit of Mr. *Andrews*, is postponed till TO-MORROW Evening, FRIDAY, the 1st Nov.

To be RENTED,

South River Ferry,

WITH

With Two good Boats & Hands.

For Terms,—apply to

Jasper Edward Tilly,

At the said Ferry.

October 28th, 1793.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, a black HORSE, about four years old, 13 hands high, has a star and snip, with one white hind foot, branded with an O. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

M. PUB.

Anne-Arundel county, October 26, 1793.

In Chancery, Oct. 30, 1793.

ORDERED, That the report of GABRIEL DUVALL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Beale Howard, deceased, be approved, and that the sales by him made, as stated in the said report, on the 16th day of July last, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in December next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 15th day of November next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to JOHN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, he appears to be about twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, stammers very much; had on and with him three old shirts, one cotton jacket, one dimity ditto, one old pair nankeen breeches, one pair old green cassimer ditto, one old blue broadcloth coat, one pair shoes, one white handkerchief, and one pair blue ribbed cotton stockings. The owner is desired to take him away, pay the fees and other charges, or he will be sold according to law.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff
Prince-George's county.

Upper-Marlborough, 11th October, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, on the twenty-fourth September, 1793, the following negroes:—CHARLES, who says he belongs to Thomas Johnson, Esquire, of Frederick county; he is about thirty five years old, five feet seven or eight inches high; his clothing consists of an osnabrig shirt and trousers. NED and JACK, who say they belong to Nathaniel Daw. And JOE, who says he is the property of Thomas Somerville, of this county. They are hired to Messieurs Johnson's, of Frederick county. Their masters are desired to pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY HUNTT, Sheriff
of Calvert county.

September 26th, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GAVIN H. SMITH.

Calvert county, September 24, 1793.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agreeable to the following list,

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE,

At their STORE,

At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE clothes,
Second ditto.
Two yards wide superfine Coatings,
Six quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Cassimers,
Drabs of different quality,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thicksets,
Mens Worsted Hose,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Cross barred Muslins,
Fashionable Ribands,
India Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelons and Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Best Gilt, Plated, Black paper, Metal and Federal Buttons,
Vest ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing Silks and Threads,
Twist,
Ladies Black, White and Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and Forks,
Buck-Horn ditto,
Desert ditto,
Clasp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Best and Second quality Penknives,
Ladies ditto,
Ladies Lasting Shoes,
Mens Coarse and Fine Hats,
Boys ditto,
Pail Scourin,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Role Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Dutfil ditto,
Irish Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Ticklenburghs,
Osnabrigs,
Gimblets in straws,
Looking Glasses,
Hand Boards,
Garden Spades,
Frying Pans,
10d Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Bohea Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Window Glass,
Sun-Raisins,
Padlocks,
Stock ditto,
Pencil'd and Enamelled Tea China,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Dishes and Plates,
Blue edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Best West-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be received in exchange for the above goods; and to those who have been punctual in the discharge of their accounts for dealings during the summer, a short credit will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings had or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this request may be had, as business cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.

Beard's-Point, October 26th, 1793.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWYNN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

To be Sold,

On SATURDAY the ninth NOVEMBER, 1793,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called BROWSLEY HALL, containing about one hundred acres and the land where Thomas Lane now lives; taken as the property of Thomas Lane, and sold to satisfy two judgments for debt due to David Stuart.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
Anne-Arundel county.

October 21, 1793.

LAND for SALE.

By a decree of the honourable the chancellor, of Maryland, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th of December next, at King's store, on Broad creek, in Prince-George's county, the following parcels of LAND, to wit:

PART of FRIENDSHIP, containing thirty acres, more or less, CARRICKFURGUS, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and PART of Lowe's DISCOVERY, containing forty-nine acres, more or less. The above lands are adjoining the lands of Henry Rozer, Esquire, upon the head of Broad creek; and from their contiguity to the river Potowmack, and the flourishing town of Alexandria, must daily rise in value. Bond with approved security, will be required, to pay one half of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and the other half in two years, with interest in like manner.

All persons that have claims against EDWARD MAGRUDER, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, (whose just debts the above-mentioned property will be sold to pay) are desired to bring them in legally proved to the subscriber before the day of sale.

OVERTON CARR.

October 21st, 1793.

By an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the eighth day of November next, if fair; if not the first fair day, for CASH, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Pig-Point, the property of THOMAS S. LANE, deceased,

SUNDRY HORSES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a HORSE CART, and WEARING APPAREL.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Thomas S. Lane, are requested to make them known, legally authenticated, on the day of sale, for payment, and those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to.

JOHN LANE, Administrator.

October 21st, 1793.

LOTTERY.

THE drawing of my lottery will commence on Monday the eighteenth of November, previous to which, I earnestly entreat all those friends who have been so obliging as to aid me in the disposal of my tickets, and who have not yet made their returns, to do so, as I shall be otherwise under much difficulty, such as may not, will be considered as having either made sale of the tickets or kept them upon their own account. As soon as the drawing is concluded, those LOTS mentioned in the scheme for SALE, will be disposed of by public auction agreeably thereto.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

October 20th, 1793.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly at their next meeting, to be allowed for an order of the governor and council, on the western-shore treasurer, of the 26th February, 1781, for £. 383 5 2, which Thomas Harwood, deceased, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, had of me, and he paid the county, as appears on the treasurer's books.

IGNATIUS BOONE.

WANTED

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, now in custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

NICHOLAS BOONE.

October 21, 1793.

One Dollar Reward.

TAKEN from the subscriber's house, last evening, a pair of SHOES, which were worn only one day, with a pair of SILVER BUCKLES in them. The maker's name, J. BALL, is on the buckles. If they are returned, the above reward will be given, and no questions asked.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, October 23, 1793.

On SATURDAY, thirtieth of November, will be SOLD, at Queen-Anne, on a credit of twelve months,

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES.

TURNOR WOOTTON.

October 26th, 1793.

N. B. Should Saturday not prove fair, the sale will be on the ensuing Monday, or the first fair day.

T. W.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA YATES, late of Anne-Arundel county, or YACHEL YATES, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in legally attested, to

FRANCES YATES, Executrix of JOSHUA YATES.

October 16th, 1793.

To be Sold,

On MONDAY the 18th day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at Public Sale,

THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber dwells, containing about 300 acres. The sale to be on the premises. The situation of this land, it being distant about twelve miles from the Federal City, and four from Upper-Marlborough—the fertility of the soil—the great proportion of valuable meadow-land—the abundance of wood and fine timber upon it, together with the improvements—will render it an object worthy the attention of any person inclinable to settle in this part of the country. There are upon the above land, valuable grist and saw mills, lately erected.

At the same time and place, will be sold, another tract of land containing about 230 acres. This tract adjoins that valuable plantation the property of Mr. Addison Murdock, deceased, and partakes much of its quality.—Also will be sold, at same time and place, about 30 healthy country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, among whom are some good house servants, together with a variety of articles of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, a good stock of horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and a large quantity of well cured hay.

The above property will be sold upon a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. In cases where the articles sold may not exceed ten pounds, the money must be paid on the delivery.

THOMAS CLARK.

N. B. The subscriber will sell, at private sale, a commodious STORE HOUSE, situated on the wharf in Upper-Marlborough.

Prince-George's county, October 10, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

RICHARD ADAMS, Annapolis; James Allen, care of John Craggs, near Annapolis.

John Bullen, William Buckland, Thomas Butcher, Annapolis; John Barry, Hunting-town; Basil Brown, Wye-river.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, William M. Carcaud, Mr. Caley, care of Frederick Grammar, Abner Crane, Annapolis; William Colvert, near Elk-Ridge; Joseph Caverly, West-river; captain D. Carcaud, Patuxent; James Clayland, Kent-Island.

Gabriel Duvall, (2), John Davidson, George Digges, (2), Thomas Dance, Thomas Daniel, Annapolis; Francis Darnell, Pig-Point.

Leonard Ellace, Annapolis.

John Gwinn, F. and S. Green, Samuel Green, Thomas Glisson, Annapolis; doctor Robert Gantt, near Annapolis; doctor James Gray, Calvert county.

The Executors of Robert H. Harrison, Maryland; Dr. S. P. Handy, James Hutchings, John Hepburn, Thomas B. Hodgkin, John Henry, care of Dr. James Murray, Annapolis.

Executors of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Executors of doctor Walter H. Jenifer, Maryland; Anne Jackson, Annapolis.

Francois Lacroix, John Long, Annapolis; Lansdale and Hodges, Queen Anne.

George Mann, Henry Maynadier, William Bond Martin, Mr. Munroe, (2), Richard Mackubin, Charles M'Grath, Annapolis; Michael M'Donald, care of Richard Higgins, Anne-Arundel county; Benjamin Mackall, (2), Calvert county.

The Postmaster, William Paca, James Priestley, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Samuel Ridout, Horatio Ridout, (3), James Roberdet, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county; John H. Stone, Jonathan Sellman, (2), Dr. Hugh Scott, George Sirlott, (2), care of John Hyde, Annapolis; John Stevens, Queen-Anne's county.

Anne Tear, at Mr. Butcher's Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

Bernard Voillier, Annapolis.

Mary Ward, Turnor Wootton, (2); John Wells, Thomas Walley, William Wallis, Thomas White, William Williams, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

☞ All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the MONEY, or they will not be delivered.

October 1, 1793.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE notice, that we, the subscribers, intend to make application to the next county court, to be held for the county of Frederick, for a commission to issue to establish the bounds and lines of as well the whole as our particular parts of the following tracts of land, to wit: *Boots Content*, the *Reserves of Shore's Spring*, and part of *Waggoner's Fancy*, part of *Lewis's Forest*, *Michael's Fancy*, the *Reserves of Black Oak Hill*, part of *Mores Addition* and *Lewis's Forfeit*, the *Reserves* on *Coal Spring*, part of *Shore's Spring*, *Peter's Lot*, being part of the *Reserves* on *Black Oak Hill*, part of the *Reserves* on *Lewis's Forest*, part of the *Reserves* on *Hard Grubbing the Orchard*, and part of the *Reserves* on *Shore's Spring*, all lying in said county, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN KILLEN, Guardian for CAROLINE, JOHN and MARIA KILLEN.

JOHN CONRAD ZOLLICOFFER, Guardian for JOHN, HANNAH and DANIEL ZOLLICOFFER.

WILLIAM BELL.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled,

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion*, *Philosophy*, *Laws*, *Poetry*, and *Divinity*, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchase will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month.* Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person on the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risque and expence.

* Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

SCHEME

OF THE

LOTTERY, No. II,

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY,

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1	ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1	ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1	ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1	ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1	ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1	Cash prize of			10,000
2	ditto	5,000	each, are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20	ditto	500,	are	10,000
100	ditto	100,	are	10,000
200	ditto	50,	are	10,000
400	ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000	ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000	ditto	10,	are	150,000

16,739 Prizes,
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are - 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets to the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. H. LODGE, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.